(b) The share of some of the major countries in world trade during are given below:—

| Country | % share in the world trade |
|---|---|
| 1. USA | 13.3 |
| 2. Federal Republic of Germany | 11.1 |
| 3. Japan | 7.6 |
| 4. France | 6.3 |
| 5. U.K. | 5.5 |
| 6. Netherlands | 3.6 |
| 7. Singapore | 1.8 |
| 8. Australia | 1.2 |

(SOURCE : CMTE, "World Economy & India's place in it" October, 1993)

(c) and (d) It is the policy of the Government to boost exports and diversify the same in terms of commodity & country coverage. Sectors expected to show significant growth are agricultural products, marine products, Engineering goods, Gems and Jewellery, textiles and leather goods etc. Export promotion is a continuous and ongoing process and steps are taken to boost exports in consultation with trade, industry and export promotion organisations. Effort are also being made to increase exports to new destinations like South Africa, Israel etc.

**Rise in Indian exports due *to* GATT Agreement**

6292. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH MANN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to sta:e:

(a) whether it is a fact that India's exports are estimated to rise as a result of implementation of GATT agreements;

(b) what are the areas to withness rise in exports and their foreign exchange earning;

(c) what ase the estimated agricultural export in respect thereof;

(d) whether existing restrictions en export of agricultural produce will be removed in the light of GATT negoti ations;

(e) if so, by when; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (f) According to a GATT Secretariat estimate, would trad© would increase by more Khan 700 billion dollars as a result of the Uruauay Round, and the largest incease in trade would occur in the area of clothing (60 per cent), agricultural, forestry and fishery products (20 per cent) and processed food and beverages (19 per cent). Since our existing and potential export competitiveness largely lies in these areas, India should get its due share in the overall gains in these sectors. The precise gains in various sectors will depend upon a number of factors, and it would be difficult to quantify them.

The agreement on Agriculture does not require lifting of restrictions on exports. Alhough our export regime is being progressively liberalised, food security has always to be kept in view by the government.